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Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, November 5.

THE King was reported for an hour and a half on Wednesday to have made his escape from the temple. The mistake arose from his omitting to shew himself as usual at the relief of the guard, and was removed upon his appearance on being called to.

Sixteen hundred Louis d'ors, found in rouleaus in the Thuilleries, have been sent to the national treasury.

The community of Paris have lent their statue of liberty to that of Versailles, for the purpose of a civic fete in the latter place.

Several Jacobin societies in the departments, have declared their disapprobation of the attachment of that shewn by Paris to the faction of Marat.

The names of all the principal streets in Paris will shortly be changed. Two of them will take the name of Rue de Lisle, Rue de Thionville; others will take the names of departments. The execution of the decree pronounced for the destruction of Longwy has been suspended.

The Savoyards at Paris gave a civic fete on account of the liberation of their country, on Saturday.

M. Chambon moved in the national assembly, "that the two stamps at present used for assignats, one of which represents the figure of Louis XVI. should be changed—the first to be a Rising Sun, representing the genius of France, and the exergue Equality, Liberty; the second to be Fasces and an oak branch, with a cap reversed, and on the exergue 'French Republic, First year of Liberty.'—Decreed.

Le Clerc having furnished some simple medicines to Maria Antonietta for her daughter, to take away a sort of excrescence upon her cheek, was interrogated before the commons. He, after stating the nature of the drugs, added, he thought it a pity so masterly a work of nature should be disfigured—The president answered him in the hateful cant of those demagogues—"Know you that the skin of the serpent is also one of the most beautiful of nature's productions?"

M. Antonnelle, the late Mayor of Arles, who had been elected Mayor of Paris, has declined the office on account of his ill health.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

One circumstance relating to the Chinese Embassy is worthy of remark.—It is enacted by the laws of China, that if any native shall presume to interfere in any manner whatever in the politics of Europe, with respect to China, he shall instantly undergo a capital punishment; for which reason the Chinese Missionaries, who are to accompany Lord Macartney, did not dare to render themselves obnoxious to the laws of their country, by writing, with their own hands the fair copy of the translation of the letter intended to be presented by our court to the Emperor of China. This circumstance naturally involved the conductors of the Embassy in a considerable embarrassment, from which, however, they were at length extricated by Dr. Antonio Montucci, a linguist of this city, who, having extended his philological researches even to the singular and mysterious language of China, had become sufficiently conversant with the structure and combination of its characters, to transcribe the original letter, which had been previously composed by the missionaries.

The late decree of death to all emigrants who return to France, even those who notoriously fled from certain massacre had they not become fugitives, is, for the honor of all mankind, held in universal abhorrence and execration.

Mr. Pitt's Million Sinking Fund has discharged nearly ten Millions of the public debt within the space of six years and a quarter, as may be seen by the following statement:—

Account of the Total of Capital Stock redeemed by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt on the 1st of November, 1792.

3 per Cent. Consols —	3,487,625
3 per Cent. Reduced -	2,971,600
Old South Sea — —	1,667,400
New ditto —	1,288,800
South Sea 1751 —	396,400
	£.9,811,805

The Pope's threats to the people of France, reminds us of an old Spanish Fable, in which a Fly tells an Ox, that if he dare tread on him he would certainly sting him.

The gentleman who, not long since, received one hundred guineas to return one guinea per day until the Duke of Brunswick arrived at Paris, has offered a thousand guineas to be off the bargain.

The despotic Princes all over Europe, look towards France at present as a Thief looks at the execution of a brother in iniquity. "It is what we must all come to."

Mr. Burke has invited the Abbe Maury to come over and spend a few weeks in some place where the detested principles of the Revolution never entered. Their choice at present is limitted to Salisbury Spire or Edystone light-house.

Mr. Kite, in his ingenious practical essay on the recovery of the apparently dead, likewise observes, that electrical shocks are to be admitted as the test of any remains of animal life.

What sort of Republic shall France establish?

This question, to adopt the French Anglicism, is the order of the Day. It is a great question upon which the two parties in the Convention are now at issue. M. Chabot is the warm advocate for a federative Republic, or, as he calls it, a government of Municipalities. By this scheme he proposes that there should be about 80,000 distinct governments in France, each of them forming a Municipality without any check or control in its own district, but the whole to be represented in National Convention by a Congress, who should have the general legislative power, the levying of taxes, the declaration of defensive war, &c. &c.

The scheme of a federative Republic has hitherto made few proselites. The arguments advanced against it are strong, and indeed unanswerable. A federation, say they, results from the union of nations or provinces separately feeble; but who ever thought of dismembering one strong nation, and dividing it into chequers to preserve its unity? All federative governments have bro't into conjunction their district interests, genius, manners, usages, and generally their modes of legislation and administration. Its imperfection consists therefore in its heterogeneous particles.—It is not an entire fusion of one jet, it is an amalgam.—It is not one force, it is the junction of several forces.—It is not a simple, but a compound machine, and the action of the wheels and movements not being uniform, instantaneous and voluntary, as must necessarily arise from unequal powers and efforts, it cannot be compared to the simple frame, and regular operation of a single state, where all the actions are produced by one central spring, and where all the powers and wishes are united, and, if I may use the expression, twisted together.

One of the grandest ideas that has been executed by men, is the overthrow of the provinces of France, and the creation of departments. This superb division of a country, does honor to the eighteenth century and to the French people. By what blindness do we now propose to re-ascend to provinces!

All this is the mere ephemoral project of some disturbers, who yet hope to distract the people from the true objects of their contemplation. But we do not see any hazard of the concussion of parties coming to an explosion. We find the following article in Condorcet's report of the proceedings of the Convention. It is interesting, because it follows the insinuation which he threw out on Brissot's party.

"On the march that the Convention shall pursue; if we may be allowed to anticipate its future by the picture of its present conduct, and by the public opinion, the result of their deliberations will be good and peaceful. The Convention will not offer to the people the afflicting spectacle of intestine divisions, as they have no longer contending interests to combat, and as there no longer exists any dangerous chiefs in power, in fortune, in credit, around whom the malcontents or the ill-intentioned might rally themselves. Enmities, proscriptions, and particular passions will not form what is called parties. There may be disputes, but there cannot be divisions. In a word, the genius of the Convention is good; but the public opinion which observes it, and which will have influence in spite of the Convention, is still better, and the men, gifted with some talents, and with true force of character, the only men who are proper to influence the destiny of the Republic, know well that the only glory that they can obtain is that attached to the title of a good citizen, and that all which has the air of party, will necessarily disappear as a vain phantom before the intelligence and the power of the people."

PROSPERITY OF ENGLAND.

It is impossible to travel far in this country without being powerfully struck by the unequivocal marks of great and unexampled prosperity which every where present themselves. Habitations comfortable & neat are every where rising up, where before was barren solitude; hamlets are rising into villages, villages into towns, towns into cities, where there is the smallest impulse of the manufacturing spirit, or that of commerce, into something that would bid fair to rival the metropolis, had not that wonderful body itself increased for years past with a rapidity beyond them all. Yet the government wants reforming, we are told. In a garden where every plant flourishes, and the produce exceeds calculation, and even imagination, who will be persuaded that there is gross mismanagement?

ST. JAMES'S, Oct. 25.

This day the Foreign Ministers hereafter mentioned had their first private audiences of her Majesty: The Baron Jacobi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Prussia, and Thomas Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, January 5.

CONTINUATION OF THE

DEBATE on MR. STEELE'S MOTION, For REDUCING the ARMY.

MR. MURRAY said at so late a stage of the debate it would be improper to detain the committee; and had he heard one position of the gentleman from North-Carolina attended to by any other, he would have held himself inexcusable in calling the attention of the committee to its refutation—except the calculations entered into by the gentleman from North-Carolina, and answered by those of the gentleman from Connecticut, which were all irrelative to the point in issue, he had heard but one new position advanted on this subject which had been so amply discussed by every member, for at least three weeks last session. The position to which he alluded was this—That as long as one establishment was kept up in one concentered point, there the Indians would concentre, and thence is deduced the conclusion that the great combination of the savages was a consequence of the army which we kept up. On this reasoning much stress had been laid by that gentleman, and by most who had supported his motion—and they agreed that by diminishing our establishment and diffusing our materials of defence, the Indians would be disjointed and cease their combined operations.—Nothing he conceived could be more fallacious than any reasoning which mistook effects for causes. He would observe, and the gentleman must admit, that the mode of our defence had been a consequence of the operation of the savages and not a cause of their combination.—The history of Indian warfare from Braddock's defeat up to the year eighty-four could furnish little matter of instruction on the present situation of things—before that period no cause existed that could forcibly attract the savages to a center, or give activity or duration to their combinations in great numbers.—But since the revolution a cause did exist in the neighbourhood of the present scene of operation, over which we have no controul, and which he had no sort of doubt had produced the effects against which the establishment is to act.—That cause, which it was unnecessary but to allude to, had undoubtedly planned the measures—inspired the hostility—and provided the means of Indian warfare; it had organized a set of tribes hitherto dispersed in their action, or had given a formidable method to those who some years since were without method, and who only kept up a kind of incursive war, and a running fire along the frontier.—In these times the mode of defence was accommodated to the mode of offence; and when no well organized attack was made, less skill and combination of defence were requisite—But now the policy of another power gives energy and system to the tribes—it concentres those powers which were dispersed, and gives permanency to what was before temporary and inconstant; our mode of defence opposed system to system—and permanent defence to the appearances of permanent combinations. Militia woodsmen would do in the old incursive war, but were unfit for that sort of war that acted against hostilities which were permanent and organized—for these garrisons uniting the allurements of traffic with the respectability of arms were necessary—and woodsmen who could not leave their families for more than a mere excursion of forty days were not proper. While he was up he would remark that what ever had been said of standing armies, though perfectly true abstractedly taken, did in no point touch on the present question.—We are in a state of war, and have an army and must have one; there was no more resemblance between a standing army and an army, as is ours, raised for actual defence, than there is between a camelion and an owl—the one a thing of ill omen and unnecessary but for works of darkness; the other a creature that took its complexion from the moment.—A standing army exists beyond the laws of reasonable necessity; our establishment was dictated by absolute necessity, is limitted in numbers and duration, and is in all respects considered but as the engine of protection against the hostile Indians. Those, he observed, who supported the resolution had a great advantage over its opposers, in the freedom with which they could attack a system which was formed partly from public and partly from confidential information. In defending this system thus *openly* he felt himself trammeled

perpetually by a natural tendency to uſe thoſe arguments in its ſupport which he had drawn from confidential ſources of information laſt ſeſſion; while the doors were ſhut—but felt the propriety of reſtraining that impulſe, and would only call on members to recollect the view the ſubject had been held in at a time when *all* the information was a fair ſource of debate. He hoped that as there certainly now was no proſpect of peace in the ſpring, and as the Preſident had the power to derive every advantage from the employment of expert woodſmen under the law paſt laſt ſeſſion, that the reſolution would not be agreed to.

Mr. Williamſon did not entirely approve of the motion in its preſent form; the blanks might be ſo filled, he thought, as to import a thing oppoſite to his wiſhes—they might import a diſcharge of the troops already raiſed. He believed his colleague had no ſuch deſire; he thought the meaſure would be improper, but he wiſhed not to have a regiment of officers without ſoldiers—he wiſhed to fix a time at which the recruiting ſervice ſhould ceaſe, and the ſupernumerary officers ſhould be diſcharged. As he intended to move that the propoſition might be ſo amended, he ſhould conſider it in that light—and he believed the meaſure would not be imprudent nor inconſiſtent with the moſt vigorous meaſures of defence or offence.

It ſhould be remembered that the Houſe of Repreſentatives, when they had the bill before them which laſt winter paſſed into a law for defending the frontiers, ſent it to the ſenate with a clauſe importing that officers below the rank of field-officers, ſhould not be put into commiſſion any faſter than troops could be enliſted. The Senate adhering to their privilege, refuſed to agree to that clauſe in the bill, and it became neceſſary immediately to commiſſion the officers for 5000 men, ſome of whom, if fame ſpeaks truth, not covetous of honor, are content with their pay, without having raiſed three men. By the propoſed amendment, the officers only would be diſmiſſed, whom moſt of us wiſhed never to have ſeen in commiſſion.

The propoſed regulation has been cenſured as implicating ſome kind of cenſure on the executive. He viewed it in a different light.—The executive had done what was proper and neceſſary at the time. But if it ſhould appear that other meaſures would fit the change of circumſtances, he did not ſee why thoſe meaſures ſhould not be adopted. It ſhould be recollected that during the laſt winter, when the eſtimate of 5000 men neceſſary for the defence of our frontier was handed to Congreſs, there was no militia law. A well armed effective militia, that palladium of liberty, had once and again been recommended by the Preſident to the attention of Congreſs: but Congreſs, from year to year, as if they wiſhed for a ſtanding army, had neglected the militia. Towards the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion indeed they paſſed a law. He hoped he might without offence call it the ſhadow of a law.—It was ſaying in a few words that the ſeveral ſtates might have a good militia if they pleaſed; and if they pleaſed, they might have none at all. Was the executive to truſt the defence of a country to a militia formed under ſuch a law?—He thought not—But he obſerved, that ſince the laſt winter it had come to be generally known, that a claſs of our fellow citizens exiſt on the frontiers, who are at all times ready to ſerve, not as drafted militia, but as volunteers. Theſe are the men, ſaid he, by whom the Indians muſt be chaſtiſed, or we ſhall never have peace. They are the beſt woodſmen and markſmen, and they have no profeſſional intereſt in ſpinning out the war. He ſaid he muſt repeat the obſervation, that volunteers of the militia are the only troops for vigorous offenſive operations. Figure to yourſelves an army of regulars creeping through the wilderneſs with all its cannon and other military apparatus in chaſe of a naked ſavage, who ſees it without being ſeen. It is an elephant in chaſe of a wolf. The troops already raiſed may be pretty well diſciplined before the ſeaſon for action—they are ſufficient with the co-operations of the militia, to take a poſt, and build forts where they pleaſe—every thing elſe is beyond their power, if they were not five but fifteen thouſand. They will never ſee an Indian unleſs he chuſes to be ſeen.—He wiſhed to be indulged in a ſingle obſervation reſpecting a caſe in which it was ſaid the other day, the militia had been ſurpriſed. He was ſorry that his naming Major Adair had produced the remark; he would nevertheleſs venture to repeat the caſe as an inſtance of vigilance and bravery. The Major believing there was an enemy at hand, had viſited all his poſts at midnight in perſon; his Lieutenant, Madiſon, before the dawn of day, rouſed all the men, telling them that the Indians were coming. The Major wiſhing to leave the ground before day-light, called in the ſentinels,—but the Indians ruſhing in with them, gave a heavy fire before there was light by which they could be ſeen. The Major, he ſaid, had not the merit, as he believed, of having been a Continental officer, but had the merit, not leſs honorable, of having ſerved bravely in the militia. He queſtioned on the whole whether any of the green troops to be recruited next ſpring or ſummer, will make ſo good a defence as Major Adair's militia had made:—They had taken ſcalp for ſcalp, though they fought againſt the odds of three to one.—He prayed it might be remembered, that his ideas were not founded on any hopes of ſudden peace with the Indians; on the contrary, every motion of the Indians, and every meaſure taken by thoſe who had moſt influence over the Indians, induced him to regard an Indian war as the perpetual tax of at leaſt one million per anuum. It is fortunate, as he conceived, that the United States know the ſource of their miſfortunes—and if they are compelled to ſpend one million per annum in oppoſing a ſavage enemy who ſeems to be hunted upon them, perhaps they may be taught to indemnify themſelves by refuſing to expend ſeveral millions which they can eaſily ſave. If a perpetual tax on this head muſt be raiſed, ſound policy will readily point to the proper object of taxation: but this muſt remain over for our ſucceſſors. In the mean time, believing that the troops already raiſed are ſufficient to maintain every fort that is or may be erected, and being confident that volunteers may be found at any time ſufficient, if it ſhall be neceſſary, to extirpate every hoſtile tribe of Indians—he ſhould vote for the propoſition with the propoſed amendment.

Mr. Wadſworth cloſed the debate by replying particularly to that part of Mr. Steele's ſpeech, in which he controverted ſome of Mr. Wadſworth's ſtatement.

Mr. Wadſworth ſaid, in the Act of May 2d, 1792, 600,500 dollars were appropriated for various purpoſes, of which 70,000 dollars were for the quarter maſter's department, which ſum added to 50,000, appropriated by the act of December 23, 1791, make the 120 thouſand dollars as he had before ſtated—not finding the eſtimates in the Clerk's office, on which theſe appropriations were made—I went, ſaid Mr. Wadſworth, to the War-Office, and took copies of both eſtimates, which I have in my hand—and there can be no doubt of the fact, as it has been ſtated by me. Mr. Wadſworth added ſome general remarks reſpecting militia and regular troops—the merits of the former he never meant to depreciate—he had been witneſs to many brilliant actions in which they had been engaged. On the preſent occaſion, his wiſh was to impreſs on the houſe the ſuperiority of a regular eſtabliſhed force for the ſervice now under conſideration.

SATURDAY, JAN. 12.

The Yeas and Nays on Mr. Fitzſimons' reſolution for loaning the balances due from the United States to individual States.

The ſaid reſolutions being under conſideration,

A motion was made and ſeconded to amend the firſt reſolution contained in the ſaid motion, by adding to the end thereof, the following proviſo, to wit:

"Provided, that no ſuch loan ſhall be opened in any ſtate without the aſſent of the legiſlature thereof, by an act approving the meaſure."

It was reſolved in the affirmative, Yeas 38—Nays 23.

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benſon, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourn, Clark, Dayton, Fitzſimons, Gerry, Goodhue, Gordon, Hartley, Hillhouſe, Huger, Key, Kitchell, Kittera, Lawrance, Learned, Leonard, Livermore, Madiſon, Muhlenberg, Niles, Page, Sedgwick, Sylveſter, W. Smith, Sterrett, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Tucker, Venable, Wadſworth, Ward and White—38.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Findley, Giles, Gilman, Greenup, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Heiſter, Lee, Macon, Mercer, Milledge, Moore, Murray, Orr, Parker, Schoonmaker, Steele, Treadwell, Williamſon, & Willis—23.

And the queſtion being put, that the Houſe do agree to the ſaid firſt reſolution, amended.—It was reſolved in the affirmative, Yeas 34—Nays 28.

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benſon, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourn, Clark, Dayton, Fitzſimons, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Hartley, Hillhouſe, Huger, Key, Kittera, Lawrance, Learned, Leonard, Livermore, Muhlenberg, Sedgwick, Sylveſter, Smith, Sterrett, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Tucker, Wadſworth, Ward, and White—34.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Findley, Giles, Greenup, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Heiſter, Kitchell, Lee, Macon, Madiſon, Mercer, Milledge, Moore, Murray, Niles, Orr, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, I. Smith, Steele, Treadwell, Venable, Williamſon, and Willis—28.

WEDNESDAY, January 16.

The order of the day on the memorials of the officers of the late continental army being called for, the Houſe went into a committee of the whole on the ſame—Mr. B. Bourn in the chair. The propoſition offered yeſterday by Mr. Gerry, and amended by Mr. Clark, was read by the Chairman; after a lengthy ſpeech by Mr. Boudinot, in oppoſition to the propoſition, the queſtion being put, it was negatived.

Mr. Giles then offered the following, viz.

Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, That the prayer of the memorialiſts is reaſonable, and that proviſion ought to be made for the payment of ſuch ſums to the original holders of the proper debt of the United States, as may have been ſaved by the terms of the loan made under the act to provide for the debt of the U. States, calculating 6 per cent. at 20*ſ.* in the pound, and other ſpecies of paper at a proportionate value: provided that where any original creditor ſhall have ſubſcribed to the loan propoſed by the act to provide for the debt of the United States, a ſum not leſs than the ſum originally ſtipulated, ſuch creditor ſhall not be entitled to the benefit of this proviſion—And that when a leſs ſum ſhall have been ſo ſubſcribed, there ſhall be a proportional reduction of his claim to ſuch benefit.

After a conſiderable debate on this propoſition, Mr. Clark moved that it ſhould be divided. This motion being ſeconded,

The queſtion was taken on the firſt clauſe of the propoſition, ending with the word *reaſonable*. This was negatived, nine members only riſing in the affirmative.

It was then moved, that it be reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, That the prayers of the memorials from officers of ſeveral of the lines of the late continental army, cannot be granted.

This motion was agreed to.

The committee then roſe, and reported the laſt reſolution to the Houſe.

On the motion to adopt this reſolution, the ayes and noes being demanded, are as follow:

AYES.

Meſſ. Ames,	Meſſ. Lee,
Benſon,	Leonard,
S. Bourne,	Livermore,
Boudinot,	Macon,
Bourn,	Moore,
Clark,	Muhlenberg,
Barnwell,	Orr,
Findley,	Sedgwick,
Fitzſimons,	J. Smith,
Gilman,	W. Smith,
Goodhue,	J. Steele,
Gordon,	Sterrett,
Gregg,	Sturges,
Grove,	Sumpter,
Heiſter,	Sylveſter,
Hillhouſe,	Thatcher,
Jacobs,	Tucker,
Key,	Venable,
Kitchell,	Wadſworth,
Kittera,	White,
Lawrance,	Williamſon, 43.
Learned,	

NOES.

Meſſ. Aſhe,	Meſſ. Hartley,
Baldwin,	Madiſon,
Gerry,	Mercer
Giles,	Page,
Greenup,	Treadwell, 10.

THURSDAY, January 17.

The petition of John Miller and others, praying compenſation for ſervices and ſupplies, was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Key in the Chair.

A bill to continue in force for a limited time, and to amend the act providing for the means of intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations, was taken into conſideration.

The bill was read through and then conſidered by paragraphs. No amendment being propoſed,

The committee roſe and reported the bill, which was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

The Houſe then took into conſideration the bill to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes.

Mr. Madiſon's amendment, which had been ordered to be printed, was taken into conſideration. It is in the following words—viz.

Strike out the eighth Section, in the words following,

"And be it further enacted, That no ſale of land, made by any nation or tribe of Indians within the United States, ſhall be valid to any perſon or perſons, or to any ſtate, whether ſuch ſtate may have the right of pre-emption of ſuch land or not, unleſs the ſame ſhall be made, and duly executed, at ſome public treaty held for that purpoſe, under the authority of the United States."

And in lieu thereof inſert the following:

And be it enacted, That no perſon ſhall be capable of acquiring any title, in law or equity, to any lands beyond the Indian boundaries, and within thoſe of the United States, by purchaſe, gift or otherwiſe, from the Indians, holding or claiming the ſame; and that it ſhall be a miſdemeanor in any perſon, puniſhable by fine and impriſonment, at the diſcretion of a jury, to obtain, accept, or directly or indirectly, to treat for any title to ſuch lands from the ſaid Indians, or any other for them. And that, where any ſuch Indians ſhall, of their own accord, deſire to ſell any part of their lands, and it ſhall be deemed for the intereſt of the United States, that a purchaſe ſhall be made, the ſame ſhall be done no otherwiſe than by treaty or convention, to be entered into purſuant to the conſtitution; the lands ſo purchaſed, to enure to the uſe of whoever may have the right of pre-emption thereto, and ſhall pay the price thereof.

Mr. Madiſon obſerved, that miſunderſtandings, quarrels and wars with the Indians had originated from the circumſtance of perſons having obtained, through fraud or other improper means, poſſeſſion of the lands belonging to the Indians. This conſideration rendered it highly important that this whole buſineſs ſhould be under the abſolute and ſole direction of the public authority, in order to guard effectually againſt the fatal conſequenees which may reſult to the public by being precipitated into a war, thro' the arts of unprincipled perſons, who while the public are made to ſuſtain great calamities, often find means to extricate themſelves from bearing their proportion of the inconveniences and expences.

Several alterations were moved and made in the propoſed ſection—among others,

The words "at the diſcretion of a jury" on motion of Mr. Livermore, were ſtruck out. The ſame gentleman moved to expunge theſe words, "And it ſhall be deemed for the intereſt of the "United States, that a purchaſe ſhall be made." This motion, after ſome debate, was agreed to.

It was then propoſed by Mr. Clark, that the motion ſhould be divided. The firſt queſtion was for ſtriking out the 8th ſection.

Mr. Barnwell objected to ſtriking out. He conceived that the original ſection was as comprehenſive as the other; that it was better worded, and liable to fewer exceptions than the ſubſtitute, as being more definite; for notwithſtanding the latter is longer, yet ſales made purſuant to treaties held under an authority not explicitly pointed out, would be liable to cavil and reviſion; and the perſons holding a treaty for the purpoſe of making purchaſes, are expoſed to incurring the penalty.

Mr. Giles preferred the propoſed ſubſtitue, if for no other reaſon than this, that it contained a penalty for making improper purchaſes.

Mr. Fitzſimons propoſed to retain the firſt ſection, and to amend it by inſerting after the word 'ſale,' *or gift*, and to add the *penalty* contained in the ſubſtitute at the end of the ſection. Some further amendments were made to the propoſed ſubſtitute. The queſtion was put on the firſt diviſion of the motion.

The original ſection was ſtruck out, and the ſection, as amended, agreed to.

An amendment propoſed by Mr. Greenup; the object of which is to permit perſons traveling thro' the Indian territory to purchaſe or exchange ſuch articles as may be neceſſary for their ſubſiſtence, was then diſcuſſed, and agreed to. The duration of the bill was limited to two years, and then ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole,

Mr. White in the chair,

On a bill to determine the northern boundary of the territory of the United States, and the ſtate of North Carolina. This bill conſiſts of one ſection only, and authorizes the Preſident of the United States to take meaſures to have the line run. Some amendments were agreed to, and then the committee roſe and reported the bill. The Houſe adopted the amendments, and ordered the bill to be engroſſed.

Adjourned.

The following are the preciſe terms of the ſecond propoſition offered by Mr. Gerry on the memorials of officers of ſeveral lines of the late army of the United States, on Tueſday laſt.

RESOLVED. as the opinion of this committee, That proviſion be made for ſuch officers, non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers of the late army of the United States, who received certificates for the balances due to them on a final ſettlement of their reſpective accounts. *Provided*, that ſuch proviſion ſhall not exceed the difference between the nominal amount of the ſaid certificates, and the real amount, eſtimated at the preſent rates in the market, of the certificates which are or may be iſſued for thoſe firſt mentioned, purſuant to an act making proviſion for the debt of the United States.

THURSDAY, January 10.

Sketch of the Debate on the Reſolutions reſpecting the Loan of the Balances due from the United States to the individual States.

After reading the report of the commiſſioners for ſettling th accounts, Mr. Giles made ſome oppoſition to providing for theſe balances before they were aſcertained; that is not done by the report of the commiſſioners.

Mr. Fitzſimons briefly ſtated the motives which had induced him to come forward with the reſolutions previous to aſcertaining the balances—he thought that while there was an uncertainty in the buſineſs, the deciſions would be more readily and impartially made.

Mr. Livermore objected to providing for balances before they were known; he thought the reſolutions incomplete, as they recognized only *creditor* ſtates, and ſay noth ng about *debtor* ſtates.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid, he did not believe there would be any *debtor* ſtates; he was ſure there ought not to be any.

Mr. Madiſon objected to the reſolutions on the ſame principle with Mr. Livermore; he enlarged on the idea, and inſiſted that without the moſt urgent neceſſity, the proviſion contemplated ought not to be made in the preſent uncertain ſtate of the buſineſs. On the principles of juſtice and œconomy, he contended, that a ſyſtem which would be ſo complex in its operation, ought not to be adopted; it would operate to the extenſion of taxation in the United States to the greateſt degree, as it would involve a further levying of taxes to reimburſe the ſtates that ſhall finally appear to have large balances due them.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid he was not underſtood—adverting to the act for aſſuming the ſtate debts, he obſerved that theſe balances were there recognized, and the creditors to whom theſe balances are due, are to all intents and purpoſes creditors of the union. Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid, he had no idea of the reſult contemplated by the gentleman in reſpect to the extention of taxes. No poſſible difference, he conceived, could take place whether the balances were now aſſumed, or the aſcertainment of them was made previous thereto; the operation would be preciſely the ſame in both caſes.

Mr. Sedgwick replied to Mr. Madiſon—He ſtated various reaſons to ſhew that his objection on the ſcore of encreaſed taxes had really no foundation. Mr. Sedgwick entered into a ſhort diſcuſſion of the ſubject, and ſtated the real ſituation of ſome of the ſtates, to whoſe citizens large ſums are due. He ſaid he had no doubt the general government would conſider themſelves bound to pay thoſe demands; could he deſpair of the public faith in this reſpect, he ſhould deſpair of the commonwealth; for he ſhould anticipate the moſt pernicious conſequenees to flow from the withholding that juſtice, which thoſe ſtates now looked to the general government to obtain.

Mr. Mercer obſerved, that the honourable gentleman from Penſylvania had brought forward his propoſition in ſuch a ſhape, as that it was difficult to determine what his object was; but he inferred from his explanations, unleſs he contradicted himſelf, that the real object was a further aſſumption of the ſtate debts, and to effect the adoption of a queſtion which was rejected the laſt ſeſſion. Here Mr. Mercer entered into a conſideration of the various principles which had been propoſed as baſes for ſettling and adjuſting the accounts between the United States and individual ſtates. He contended that the buſineſs was not in ſuch a ſtate as to juſtify adopting the principle of the reſolution. He adverted to the approaching diſſolution of the preſent Congreſs. He remarked on the difference of the exertions which had been made by the ſeveral ſtates—he inferred that there muſt neceſſarily be both debtor and creditor ſtates; and hence deduced various conſiderations which ſhould influence a poſtponement of this buſineſs.

Mr. Gerry recurred to the funding act, to ſhew that debtor and creditor ſtates were therein recognized; with reſpect to the principles on which the accounts are to be ſettled, that

buſineſs reſts with the commiſſioners, whoſe deciſion by a law of the government is to be final; but this he conceived, had nothing to do with the preſent propoſition. He noticed ſeveral other objections offered by Mr. Mercer, which he thought appeared to be brought forward merely to embarraſs the buſineſs. He obſerved that the preſent propoſition was totally different from that agitated laſt ſeſſion; that now offered is reaſonable, is founded on equal principles, and its effect will not be to encreaſe the creditors of the union, nor induce a neceſſity for one farthing of taxation, which will not be wanted after the accounts are adjuſted, and the balances known. He hoped therefore, that the propoſition would be agreed to.

Mr. B. Bourn ſupported the reſolution, as being free from the objections urged to thoſe offered the laſt ſeſſion. He noticed the remarks which had been made on the reſources in lands of the ſtates to whom the balances are ſuppoſed to be due; Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland and South Carolina are the ſtates the moſt intereſted in the buſineſs; thoſe ſtates have no lands. With reſpect to exertions in the common cauſe, it will not be pretended that thoſe ſtates have not made as great as any in the union. The preſent propoſition involves this ſimple enquiry, whether the United States ſhall pay the ſtates as ſtates, or whether they will pay the individual creditors—juſtice required, in his opinion, that the latter ought to be paid; for their demands are recognized by a law of the union, and they are to all intents and purpoſes creditors of the union, as fully as any deſcription of creditors whatever.

(Debate to be continued.)

MR. FENNO,

The following appeared in the National Gazette *of the 9th inſtant—which, with the incloſed, you are requeſted to inſert in your* GAZETTE.

To MR. JAMES BLANCHARD.

SIR,

AFTER having ſerved your country with diſtinguiſhed honor and integrity, during the late arduous conteſt for freedom and independence, you have now nobly and intrepidly ſtepped forth, to vindicate your own rights and thoſe of your fellow ſoldiers, by calling on your country for that juſtice to which they have ſo righteous a claim, and which has ſo long been denied—you have attacked ſpeculation in its ſtrong hold, no doubt the neſt you have diſturbed will ſend forth a howling tribe about your ears, but perſevere in the good cauſe—be not deterred by the open threats or ſecret frowns of men in office—we have long been amuſed with hints and inſinuations reſpecting the dark intrigues of Congreſsmen. It was reſerved for you, Sir, to point out the culprits. Neither names nor ſtations ſhould ſcreen public plunderers from public execrations; go on, Sir, in the noble work you have begun—ſtate facts, produce your vouchers, name your men, lay open the whole ſcene of iniquity and let vengeance fall on the guilty—ſtrip off the maſk that conceals the ſpeculator under the guiſe of the patriot—drag forth to day-light the men, let them be who they will; whether they be Preſidents, Vice-Preſidents, Judges, Senators, Repreſentatives, Secretaries, Comptrollers, Auditors, Commiſſioners, Regiſters, Clerks, Collectors, Superviſors, Inſpectors, Agents, Contractors, Quarter-maſters, Generals, Colonels, Governors, State Comptrollers, Treaſurers, Accountants, or whatever elſe may be named.—Let the Augean ſtable be cleanſed, tho' the world be turned inſide out or topſy turvy—order will ſpring out of confuſion, light will flaſh out of chaos, rogues will be expoſed, juſtice ſhall appear, and the war-worn ſoldier, the pennyleſs officer, and the long cheated real public creditor ſhall bleſs the name of Blanchard. Having entered on the arduous undertaking, having collected materials in your late ſouthern tour, having an able friend, adviſer and counſellor in that independent and truly diſintereſted friend of the *poor ſoldier*, the author of "the poor ſoldiers' plea"—you muſt be armed at all points, your enemies cannot aſſail you with advantage; they ſhall retire from your attack, and the whole herd of ſpeculators, from the firſt man in the government, to the deſpicable wretch who prowling thro' the country for prey, has bought the ſoldier's or widow's mite for a ſong, ſhall crouch and refund their ill-gotten gains—cloath'd with the impenetrable armour of honor, faith, a good conſcience and an unſpotted character, you will effect your object, tho' Appollyon and all his hoſt of treaſury blood-ſuckers ſhould ſtand in your way.

A FELLOW LABORER.

No. 2.

To Mr. J—— B———.

SIR,

SUCH is the uncertainty in all human affairs, that however good the cauſe, however eminent the abilities that are engaged in its ſupport, every wiſe and reflecting mind will conſtantly hold itſelf in a ſtate prepared for diſappointment.

I doubt not, Sir, your contemplations have inſpired ſome ideas congenial to the above, on a recent event—the failure of our application to Congreſs. For tho' it has been inſinuated that it is poſſible *ſome perſons* may have been actuated by improper motives on the occaſion—yet I can bear witneſs to the *honor*, *conſiſtency* and *public ſpirit* of Mr. J——— B——— no ſiniſter motives have influenced your exertion. You, Sir, early engaged in the ſervice of your country from patriotic principles, and perſevered without the *ſmalleſt* deviation from the *ſtrict* line of duty to the end of the conteſt. Some have aſſerted that you began the buſineſs of ſpeculation while in the army—that you deſcended to every artifice to poſſeſs yourſelf of the claims of the ſoldiers—but others *pretend* to think this cannot be true—for they ſay it is well known, that at the cloſe of the war, you were not poſſeſſed of property ſufficient to countenance ſuch a ſuggeſtion—beſides, it is ſaid by ſome who *know you well*, that tho' you were curſed with the itch of ſpeculation, yet poſſeſſing too much of a projecting ſpirit, like thoſe of other eminent perſonages, your ſchemes and ſpeculations have terminated in diſappointment, loſs and poverty.

I cannot help, Sir, expreſſing my ſympathy with you on the unfortunate iſſue of ſome of your truly *benevolent* and *virtuous* enterprizes of a more recent date. Inflamed by the fire of philanthropy, you took your late tour to the ſouthern ſtates, to kindle a ſimilar flame in the boſom of ſome perſons there. With what pleaſure did all your fellow laborers behold your name adorning the ſouthern gazettes. It is to be lamented that your ſucceſs was ſo partial in *this* buſineſs; and that you *entirely failed* for want of the *Rhino* in your LAND WARRANT and CERTIFICATE ſpeculation. You had no caſh, and alas, they would not truſt you. We have to lament, my dear fellow laborer, that all our trouble and expence in procuring the long liſt of names from the public offices of thoſe we *intended* to cheat, were thrown away. Here let me caution you to be on your guard againſt wolves in ſheep-ſkins. But, dear Sir, the beſt intentions are often fruſtrated. I ſhall never forget the unmerited abuſe you received in New-York on a certain occaſion, when the Poſtmaſter was ſo uncomplaiſant as to prevent you from preſcribing rules in his office. *Your* object was doubtleſs laudable; but he could not ſee thro' the juſtice of ſending your letters at *half price*.

There are many other matters and things on which I could condole with you—but the time fails me at preſent—and you have in our old friend and counſellor, the author of "the poor ſoldiers' plea," ſo *ſympathizing*, *kind* and *generous* an *ally*, that I need not enlarge at this time. I ſhall conclude therefore at preſent with propoſing that you ſhould go on with the good work; ſhould you ſucceed, our fortunes are made—we know who will be entitled to the benefit of depreciation, from North-Carolina to New-Hampſhire.

You know there are the letters of a certain head of a department, which you have ſaid are in your poſſeſſion—theſe you *muſt* bring forward, or I aſſure you, there is danger of your being obliged to acknowledge that you are a liar; and it would be a horrid thing for *you yourſelf* to *publiſh* ſuch a fact.

There is one thing more, my dear James, and I have done—a moſt formidable majority in the government is againſt us—and, I believe, among the people. You have abuſed individuals—men whom neither you nor I were ever acquainted with, and never will be; but take care, my dear fellow—do not damn the whole majority of Congreſs as a ſet of ſcoundrels, leſt your tongue ſhould become too long for your mouth,

Your's, in much amity,

A FELLOW LABORER.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

THE army memorial lays ſtreſs on their being paid certificates worth 3*ſ.* in the pound, inſtead of 20*ſ.* in money. It is neceſſary to be correct in our ideas of this operation. The army had an unliquidated demand. It was liquidated, and the final ſettlements iſſued in conſequence. It would be abſurd to imagine that the unliquidated demand remained in force as well as the new certificate given in lieu of it; for in that caſe the United States will be charged twice for the ſame debt. Common ſenſe and common practice teach every perſon that the new certificate created a new demand, inſtead of the old one, as a bond puts an end to a running account.—In this ſenſe, and in this ſenſe only, the certificate operated as payment. But it carried the evidence of their whole demand at 20*ſ.* in the pound in ſpecie. The army memorialiſts ſeem to have erected a very ſolid work on a fictitious baſis. Had the old demand of the army been liquidated and ſettled by the delivery of counterfeit certificates, the old debt would have remained in force, becauſe the new demand could not have any force at all. Every man who has ſerved on a jury or even ſeen a court of juſtiee, will perceive that the doctrine of the certificates being worth and diſcharging only 3*ſ.* inſtead of 20*ſ.* is wholly unfounded; whatever their market value might be, they certainly carried on the face the evidence of the whole ſum of 20*ſ.* the certificates being made transferable was no accommodation to the public—as it is plain whoever might keep them, the public would be charged to pay the full amount.—They were made transferable it is ſaid on the requeſt of the army—whether this be true or falſe is not very material; for it is inconceivable that the final ſettlements ſhould carry to every poſſeſſor a right to 20*ſ.* againſt the public, and yet ſhould diſcharge the public of only 3*ſ.* of the debt due the officers. Inſtead therefore of ſaying that the certificates were given the officers in payment, which is not true, we ſhould ſay, they were given on a final ſettlement of their claims, and were (not the payment, but) the evidence of their whole demand. The queſtion of their merits, their ſufferings and loſſes, is not intended to be included in theſe remarks—which are made to ſhew that the principle on which they reſt their claims, as of right, is unſound.

A FRIEND TO THE LATE ARMY.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19.

We hear from Georgia, that the legiſlature of that State, at their laſt ſeſſion, have promoted the Hon. Brig. General James Jackſon, to the rank of a Major Gen. and the Hon. Col. James Gunn, to the rank of a Btig. General.

BANK OF NORTH-AMERICA.

JAN. 14, 1792.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders held this day, for the election of twelve Directors for the enſuing year, the following perſons were elected:

John Nixon,	William Smith,
John Morton,	Benjamin Fuller,
Robert Waln,	Thomas Fitzſimons,
Mordecai Lewis,	Miers Fiſher,
George Latimer,	Joſeph Swift,
Joſiah Hewes,	Richard Rundle.

FUNDING SYSTEM.

LORD what a pother ſome folks make,
According to the ſide they take;
A party man when firſt you liſt him,
Inveighs againſt the funding ſyſtem;
It is a gulph that ſwallows up
The public intereſt at a ſup.—
Not Newton's mind in calculation,
Could count the loſſes of the nation;
But—ah how ſhort our mem'ries are,
Thoſe who ſuch things aſſert and ſwear,
When the old ſtory is grown ſtale,
Don't bluſh to tell a diff'rent tale;
Hence by the dint of *ſecond* ſight,
What millions ſaved, are bro't to light.

Whereas, in conſequence of an arrangement juſt adopted by the Government of the United States, at the requeſt of the Miniſter of France, the ſubſcriber is to be ſucceſſively provided with Funds for the diſcharge of the drafts of the adminſtration of the French Colony of Hiſpaniola, from No. 173, of the 10th of September, to No. 379, of the 11th of December laſt incluſively.

He informs the Holders of ſaid Drafts that they will be paid by him as they become due.

The Public is once more requeſted to attend to the Caution given by the Subſcriber in his Advertiſements of the 9th of Auguſt, and 21ſt of November laſt, as no other Bills from the aforeſaid Adminiſtration will be accepted or paid here in future.

ANTOINE R. C. M. DELAFOREST,
Conſul General of France.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17th, 1793.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cliſton, near Briſtol, (England) to his friend in Baltimore, dated October 20, 1792.

"With reſpect to politics, the Engliſh newſpapers will ſhew you to what outrageous lengths the Jacobins and Republicans of France have carried on matters. We are in daily expectation of hearing of their having ſacrificed the poor King and Queen.—The Auſtrians and Pruſſians ſeem to have been groſsly miſled by the Emigrants, in repreſenting a larger body of malcontents in the kingdom of France, than there appears to be. They advanced rapidly under the idea of ſupport, but finding the body of the people againſt them, they have retreated, and, I ſuppoſe, it will end in the raſcals' eſtabliſhing their own wild incoherent ſyſtem of government. If they would only content themſelves with bringing on their own deſtruction, no perſon would care whether they had any government or not, or be intereſted in it; but when they threaten every country in Europe with ſending emiſſaries abroad, to poiſon the minds of the common people, to ſubvert every thing that is decent and reſpectable in each country, it then becomes a matter of moment to each to endeavor to counteract their ſchemes. *At preſent*, I am very ſure, the good ſenſe of the great body of the people in this country is againſt any ſuch innovation; and, I believe, Mr. Thomas Paine, at length, begins to think ſo. *He embarked at Dover for France the other day, amidſt the hiſſes and execrations of the populace.*"

It is without doubt one of the greateſt offences that can be committed, in the view of certain characters, ſo much as to doubt the *goodneſs* of thoſe motives, which lead modern reformers to beat down every barrier between that virtue on which republics can alone exiſt, and that INFIDELITY which recognizes nothing as a crime that may conduce to facilitating the ambitious views of its diſciples.

MARRIED, Mr. LEWIS HALLAM to Miſs ELIZA TUKE.

ORATORY.

THE art of ſpeaking is a pretty thing,
Provided you can touch old Stentor's ſtring;
For he in vain his reas'ning pow'rs employs,
Who does not teach his tongue to make a *noiſe*;
A noiſe—Ye gods! you whiſper when you thunder,
Compar'd with ſounds that make the *gall'ry* wonder.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		20/1
3 per Cents,		11/10
Deferred,		12/4
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	34	per cent. prem.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The extract from a Cape-Francois paper—and many other articles are neceſſarily poſtponed till our next.

City of Waſhington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for ſale at auction, by the Commiſſioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchaſe money is to be paid down, the reſidue at three equal annual payments with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Aſſembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Waſhington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the ſaid Territory which lies within this State, in the ſame manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the ſame lands may be conveyed by him, and tranſmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner ſhall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. tf

FOR SALE,

By the Subſcriber, at Walnut-Street Wharf,

BILL OF EXCHANGE

Madeira Wine,

Fit for immediate uſe, in pipes & quarter caſks,

TENERIFFE WINE, in pipes,
SHERRY WINE, in quarter caſks,
WEST-INDIA RUM, 2, 3 and 4 proof,
OLD BRANDY, OLD SPIRIT,
COPPERAS, BRIMSTONE, ALLUM,
Two Bales 10-4 BLANKETS, and
A Bale of MUSLINS.

A new 13-4 Inch CABLE, 120 fathoms long.

GEORGE MEADE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1793. epam

TO BE SOLD, OR LEASED

FOR SEVEN OR TEN YEARS,

THE FOLLOWING

HOUSES.

ONE on Walnut-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, 23 feet front, has two parlours below, the front one 21½ by 17½ feet, the back parlour is 18 by 14 feet. The front room up ſtairs is 26½ by 17½ feet. There are five good chambers in this houſe, beſides the garret is divided into three rooms, in two of them there are fire-places.

The other Houſe is 27 feet upon Walnut-ſtreet, and 52 feet upon 4th ſtreet; there are two good parlours below, one of them 25 by 20 1-2 feet, the other 25 by 18 1-2 feet, and ſeven compleat bed-chambers; beſides the garret is divided into 4 rooms, 3 of which rooms have fire-places. The kitchens are good ones, and are under the houſes; the largeſt houſe has alſo a houſe-keeper's room. It is intended there ſhall be a communication from both of theſe houſes to a neighbouring ice-houſe, ſufficiently large to ſupply 3 houſes. Within 50 yards of theſe houſes, there will be compleat ſtables and coach houſes, for both houſes; they will be finiſhed in the moſt compleat manner, and the keys ready to be delivered early in the ſummer.

On paying half the money down (if ſold) the other half may be paid by inſtalments, or the whole may remain for 5 years, paying intereſt and giving ſecurity on the premiſes.

For terms of ſale or leaſe, apply to the Subſcriber,

GEORGE MEADE.

Who has for SALE,

Sundry Ground Rents,

In this city, amounting to twenty-five pounds ſixteen ſhillings and ſix-pence, per annum.

Alſo, a quantity of BAGS, that will contain two and a half and three and a half buſhels.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1792. epam

BY the Commiſſioners appointed to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of Waſhington, for the reception of Congreſs and for their permanent reſidence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, is 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1 Superb Hotel, with baths, out houſes, &c. &c. to coſt			50,000
1 Caſh Prize			25,000
1 ditto			20,000
1 ditto			15,000
1 ditto			10,000
2 ditto	5,000	is	10,000
10 ditto	1,000	is	10,000
20 ditto	500	is	10,000
100 ditto	100	is	10,000
200 ditto	50	is	10,000
400 ditto	25	is	10,000
1,000 ditto	20	is	20,000
15,000 ditto	10	is	150,000
16,737 Prizes			Dollars 350,000
33,263 Blanks			
50,000			

The ſole deſign of this Lottery being to facilitate other improvements together with the Public Buildings—it is the particular deſire of the Commiſſioners that theſe may be effected with as few deductions from the Prizes as poſſible—how far their endeavors may be anſwered, the Scheme of the Lottery will demonſtrate. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate poſſeſſor of the ticket drawn againſt its number—if the neceſſary expenſes of the Lottery ſhould be taken from the principal prize, a quantity of excellent Free Stone will be given, ſufficient to compleat the whole building, as an indemnification.

All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treaſurer at Waſhington, or at ſuch Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 9th of September next, at the City of Waſhington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treaſurer of Waſhington; of Meſſrs. *James Weſt & Co.* Baltimore; of Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boſton; and at ſuch other places as will be hereafter publiſhed.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the beſt Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houſes, *if preſented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artiſt for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houſes are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the ſtables, &c. Sections and eſtimates of the expenſe will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars muſt be regarded by the Architect as the utmoſt limit in the expenſe intended for this purpoſe.

S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City.

January 19.

50,000 7
350,000

From the American Daily Advertiser.

ADVANTAGES OF CANALS.

THERE is now erected on the waters of Brandywine, fifty merchant mills, which grinding six months in the year, and packing ten barrels of flour per day—at the average rate of 4d. per barrel—is bbls. 91,500

4 Grist mills.

50 Saw mills, working six months in the year, will cut 1000 feet per day, of plank, boards, &c. at 10s. per thousand, is, thous. 9,140

1 Furnace, making 15 tons pig metal and three tons castings, per week, to continue in blast nine months in the year—at 7s. 6d. per ton—is tons 117

8 Forges, making on an average 75 tons bar iron each, annually, is tons 600 at 5s. per ton.

2 Slitting mills, making 200 tons each, is tons 400 at 5s. per ton.

4 Paper mills, contributing towards toll, each £. 100

3 Oil do. do. do. each 50

7 Fulling mills.

1 Snuff mill, contributing towards toll, 75

1 Tilt hammer.

The commodities manufactured at the above mills, at the rates annexed, will cost to carry them to Philadelphia market by means of a canal, £. 7018 17 6

Whereas the present mode of carriage, by land, will amount to 21,056 12 6

From which deduct the sum as above, cost of carriage down the canal, 7018 17 6

Leaves a balance in favor of the water carriage, for the mills above noted, of £. 14,037 15 0

A writer in a late London paper, speaking of LA FAYETTE, *says,*

"IF France ever inhaled the sacred august spirit of Liberty, if she has shewn to the world magnanimous proofs of it, it is to La Fayette that she is in a great measure indebted for this. It was from him that France first knew that a worthy citizen and soldier were no incompatible terms; that all men are by nature free and equal, as to their rights. He would have taught them, that a constitution formed by the unanimous suffrage of Free-Men, ought to be respected and obeyed. Prevented in his career of glory by the arts of insiduous and abandoned factions, he yet merits the eulogy of every good man, whose hearts must be touched at the ignoble destiny which now awaits him.

"I will not enquire whether the Combined Armies had a right, when he quitted his country, to treat him as a prisoner at war—perhaps they had; but surely the fate of that General must be singularly hard, who, if before incapable of returning to his native country, is now, by the late decree against all Emigrants, to be considered as of no Nation. He is then to undergo, unless timely relieved, perpetual imprisonment. There is no one (whatever may be their inclinations) in France who can liberate him. To whom, then, can the province of ransoming an Hero who has contributed to the destruction of despotism in France, devolve?—It is reserved for the English—to that manly and generous nation, who has lately evinced by its conduct that it is unswayed and unbiassed by narrow views; that it forgets enmities; that has illustrated most strikingly to this and every succeeding age, that she regards no longer the confined doctrines which till of late isolated her from Europeans; that all mankind in distress are her brethren:—Perfect these laudable efforts of benevolence and philanthropy—Release La Fayette from his manacles.—America is too far distant to engage herself in European broils; and from you only he has any hopes. Hasten then ye generous Britons! to his succour, and immortalize your names."

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Cashier be authorised to receive from the proprietor of any number of compleat shares, such Certificates, not in his own name, as he may be the proprietor of; and after cancelling the same, to issue a new Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof, in the name of such proprietor.

RESOLVED, That in all future transfers of compleat shares in the capital stock of the Bank, the Certificates of the shares transferred be cancelled, and a new Certificate or Certificates be issued in the name of the transferee or purchaser.

RESOLVED, That the Certificates in future issued, be for one or more shares, as the proprietor may request; and the new Certificate or Certificates shall be of correspondent numbers with those in lieu of which they are issued.

ep3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 7, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the 17th instant, to the Stockholders or their Representatives duly authorized, the following sums, being the Dividend declared for the last six months, viz.

For each share bearing dividend from the 1st of July, Sixteen Dollars.

For each share bearing dividend from the 1st of August, Fifteen Dollars, 33 Cents.

For each share bearing dividend from the 1st of September, Fourteen Dollars. 67 Cents.

For each share bearing dividend from the 1st of October, Fourteen Dollars.

For each share bearing dividend from the 1st of November, Thirteen Dollars, 33 Cents.

For each share bearing dividend from the 1st of December, Twelve Dollars, 67 Cents.

For each three-quarter share, Twelve Dollars.

By order of the President and Directors,

3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

50 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 25th instant, a likely Negro Man called ISAAC, about twenty-three years old, five feet six or eight inches high, a well made fellow, fond of talking, has a large mouth, and shows his teeth very much when talking; had on when he went away, a brown linen shirt, a short white kersey over jacket with a very high collar and plain breast, with buttons which appear to have been very gay; a pair of white kersey breeches, a pair of white knit yarn stockings, a pair of shoes with strings in them, and a coarse hat; all the above clothes are almost new. Said Negro was formerly the property of Mr. William Thomas, late of Kent County, near George-Town Cross Roads, deceased, and has for several years been employed in that neighbourhood, and principally by a Mr. Maxwell, and lately by Messrs. John and James Carmack, as a waggoner, which business he is well acquainted with, and is what he prefers; and has been engaged in driving a waggon from said Cross-Roads to Duck-Creek, &c. until August last. I expect he will make his way for the neighbourhoods of George-Town, Duck-Creek, Dover or Wilmington. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me in this place, or Thirty Dollars if secured in any goal, so that I get him again. He is an artful fellow, and when taken, will make his escape, unless particularly secured.

EASTON, OWEN KENNARD.

Talbot County, Maryland, Dec. 28, 1792. 2m

200 Dollars Reward.

LOST, at Providence, or between Providence and Boston, a very small TRUNK, covered with seal-skin of a reddish colour, with white spots. It contained a quantity of South and North-Carolina State Notes, and a few of the State of Rhode-Island; with other papers, which can only be serviceable to the proprietor. The State notes are checked at the offices from whence they issued. Any person producing the Trunk (with its contents) to JOHN MARSTON, of Boston, WILLIAM HALL, of Providence, Messrs. PATERSON and BRASHER, New-York, or Mr. SAMUEL EMERY, in Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward, or for any part of the property, One Hundred Dollars.

Boston, Nov. 28. eptf.

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers having been appointed a committee of the Board of the Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, for the purpose of receiving proposals from such gentlemen as may intend to undertake the instruction of youth in that institution, take the opportunity of making known to the public their wish that such gentlemen should signify their inclination to the subscribers.

The objects to which it is contemplated by the Board to turn the attention of the students, on the first establishment, are—The study of Languages, particularly the English—History, ancient and modern—the Belle-lettres—Logic and Moral Philosophy—the knowledge of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—Agriculture and Botany, with the principles of Architecture.

Gentlemen conversant in these branches of Science and Literature, and who can be well recommended, will receive very handsome encouragement by the Board. The exercises of the institution will commence as early as possible after the completion of the buildings of the University, which are to be contracted for immediately.

SAMUEL ASHE,
A. MOORE,
JOHN HAYE,
DAVID STONE,
SAM. M'CORKLES.

D25 epam

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.*

Federal City.

THE Subscriber will convey forever, by good and sufficient deed, Thirty Lots in the City of Washington, situated on South Capitol Street, to any man or company of men—provided they will agree to erect thereon good and sufficient brick houses, within three years from the date hereof.

DANIEL CARROLL, of Duddington.

City of Washington, Dec. 31, 1792. 6t

TO BE SOLD,

That well-known Place, called

South-Point,

LYING at the end of Sinipuxent Neck, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, within two miles of the Inlet, in Worcester County, in the said State, being the first landing for vessels that trade in there. From the situation of the place, it is convenient for fish, clams and oysters, is open to the sea, and has every conveniency that could be wished for. The soil is excellent for Indian corn, wheat or flax, is natural to clover, and has a good marsh pasture for stock.

Any person desirous of purchasing, may know the terms by applying to *Aspheton Humphreys*, Esq. in Philadelphia—Mr. *Benjamin Purnell*, in Indian Town, Worcester County—or to Capt. *Littleton Robins*, near the place.

Jan. 2. (4t)

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, a beautiful situation on the Potowmack, adjoining the town of Alexandria and in a line of direction towards the Federal City and George Town, in full view of each place, commanding a prospect of the river and adjacent country of Maryland and Virginia, for many miles; about 45 or 50 acres of Land, lying directly on the river, will be sold, with the improvements, which are, a two-story framed dwelling-house, neatly finished, a kitchen, office, brick smoke-house and dairy, two-story framed barn, a well of excellent water, and an ice-house, a yard and garden, neatly railed and highly improved, with a number of other necessary improvements; the whole of the land enclosed with posts and rails, ten or fifteen acres laid down, with different kinds of grass. Its contiguity to those three towns must render it an object worthy the attention of any person who wishes to invest money in a property that must enhance in value, in proportion to the rapid increase of the Federal City, Alexandria and George-Town. This property lies nearly in a central situation to each place. The Potowmack at this spot has a fine deep shore and harbour, capable of receiving vessels of any burden. It may not be improper to observe, that men of judgment think a profitable and convenient Ferry might be erected here to the City of Washington and the Maryland shores leading to Baltimore and Philadelphia.—Also to sell, 215 acres of Wood-Land, about three miles distant, which will suit well to supply the above in wood and timber. The title may be seen to the above property, which is indisputable, and terms known by application to the subscriber, living on the premises.

BALDWIN DADE.

December 12*th*, 1792. ep2m

RUN-AWAY

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, THE 12th APRIL,

A NEGRO BOY, named *Zeb*; slim and tall, sixteen years old; came to Samuel Lipincot's at Bordentown on the 15th, said his name was *Henry*, and left that place the 27th May.—On the 27th day of June, he was taken up in Bucks County, and carried before a Magistrate, said he was free, and that he lived on the Susquehannah—that a person by the name of Abraham Prall, took him three days journey from home, and turned him adrift with one dollar—He asked the Justice for a pass to go to his father, and nothing appeared to the contrary—He lived with one Thomas Paxwell till the 19th of this instant, and then made his escape from him; he called his name *Peter Johnston*—had on an old Grey Coating Round Jacket, lined with red baize; an old pair Leather Breeches, and an old Felt Hat. Whoever takes up said Boy, and brings him to JACOB MERSEREAU, on Staten-Island, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, paid by

JACOB MERSEREAU, Lieut. Col.

Dec. 29. 1aw 6w

BOWEN's EXHIBITIONS OF

Wax-Work & Paintings,

ARE open every day and evening (Sundays excepted) at the House lately occupied by Mrs. PINE, No. 9, North Eighth-street.

FIRST ROOM—Contains upwards of 100 elegant Paintings, and about 30 Wax Figures, in full stature—among which are Likenesses of a number of the principal characters in America; Baron Trenck in chains, an Indian Chief, and several beautiful young Ladies of different States, &c. &c.

SECOND ROOM—Contains eighteen large Wax Figures, which form a SOCIABLE CLUB, or the OYSTER SUPPER; and the SCHOOL for SCANDAL, consisting of twelve female Figures, making their observations on a young Lady, who had eloped with a Footman.

Admittance *One Quarter of a Dollar* each Room.

PLANS

OF THE

City of Washington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *This Gazette is published in North Fifth-Street, No.* 34, *between High and Mulberry Streets—where the Editor now resides.*

A LARGE CELLAR TO LET.

Sufficiently capacious to store several hundred barrels. Enquire as above.

Soon will be published,

THE *SYSTEM* OF

Short-Hand,

Used by Mr. LLOYD, in taking down the Debates of Congress. A system so easy, that any man, of ordinary capacity, may clearly comprehend it in half an hour, and soon practise it, in its fullest extent, without any further instruction, than what will be conveyed in a few pages,—the whole ART being comprised in *eighteen simple characters*, without any of those perplexing, arbitrary marks, with which the learners of other systems are obliged to burden their memory, and embarrass their practice.

Price, to Subscribers, *One Dollar*—to Non-Subscribers, a *Dollar and half*.

Subscriptions received by Messrs. Rice, Booksellers, Market-street, and by

JOHN CAREY, No. 26, Pear-Street.

Half a Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing.

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

N. B. *A few Boxes of the above* HYSON *for sale.*

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

(t.f.) LEONARD BLEECKER.

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY

MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market-Street, Philadelphia.*

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to June 1792, in eleven vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, seventeen dollars and three fifths.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the best pieces published for and against the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America. Perhaps in no one work are so many valuable documents respecting the history of this country, collected together. His Excellency the President of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deserving of public encouragement." The subscription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wish to be supplied with this work, are requested to give commission to friends in the city to subscribe for and receive it——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete sets.

2. Smith's Letters to Married Women, on Nursing and the management of Children.

"We recommend these letters to the perusal of those to whom they are particularly addressed."—Monthly Review, vol. 38, p. 101---Price, bound, 62 cents.

3. Duncan's Elements of Logic---75 cents.

4. Beauties of Fielding---50 cents.

5. Beauties of Blair---50 cents.

6. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miss More's Essays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioness of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6/6.

7. Smith's History of New-York. Price a dollar and a quarter.

8. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L.L.D. professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) say: "We have seen nothing on these subjects more plain, more perspicuous, or more generally useful."—N. B. It is introduced into the University in Philadelphia.

9. Beauties of Poetry. Price four-fifths of a dollar.

10. Blair's Sermons. Price two dollars.

11. Necker's Treatise on the importance of Religious Opinions.---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

12. Examination of the Observations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

13. The Constitutions of the several United States, with the Federal Constitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

14. M'Fingal. Price three-eighths of a dollar.

15. American Jest Book. Price three-fifths of a dollar.

16. Garden of the Soul. Price half a dollar.

17 The Doway Translation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50/2---plain, six dollars.

18. Devout Christian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.

19. Think well on't. Price a quarter dollar.

20. Christian Economy. Price a fifth of a dollar.

21. History of Charles Grandison, abridged---Price a sixth of a dollar.

22. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

23. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a sixth of a dollar.

Said CAREY has for sale, a large assortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being supplied in the most satisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to such as purchase quantities for public libraries or to sell again.